moderately solid, whitish tinged with pale rose-colour towards the umbones; encircled by close-set, subgranular, spreading, flattened ridges, that become broader and closer towards the base; lunule large, triangular, convex; umbones tumid; beaks small, pointed, incurved; interior of valves pink, the edges crenate within.

Long. 8, alt. 8, lat. 5 lines.

Hab. Natal. In coll. Hanley.

In this pretty shell the sculpture of the valves approaches that of *L. pennsylvanica*; and, as in that species, small fragments of grit and shell are to be found lodging between the overlapping ridges.

HELIX BRENCHLEYI, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 7.)

Shell imperforate, depressedly trochiform, rather thin, obliquely, irregularly, and obscurely striated, yellowish white, with two dark chocolate bands, thickly crossed with white diaphanous zigzag markings encircling the last whorl, the uppermost band the broadest; spire obtusely conical, apex white; whorls 5, flatly convex, sutures impressed, last whorl descending in front, base a little tumid anteriorly; aperture oblique, subrhomboidal; peristome very slightly thickened and expanded, and but little reflexed, the right margin moderately sinuated; columellar margin somewhat flattened and dilated, with a straight abrupt callus; the umbilical region and the inner edge of the lip with the reflected portion brown, immediately behind which is a band of pigment-like deposit of a brilliant orange-colour.

Diam. maj. 11, min. 9, alt. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Ysabel Island; Solomon Group. Collected by the late Mr. Brenchley.

A singular shell, having the orange colouring of *H. boivini* behind the outer lip, but differiug from that species in its other characters.

9. Descriptions of ten Species of Marine Shells from the Province of South Australia. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Received September 19, 1878.]

(Plate LIV.)

MITRA TATEI, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 8.)

Shell ovately fusiform, solid, shining, ochraceous, with a broad deep-chocolate-coloured band next below the sutures, and a second similar band towards the lower part of the last whorl; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, stoutly and distantly longitudinally ribbed, the ribs becoming obsolete towards the base of the last whorl, which is encircled by three or four transverse ridges; aperture narrowly ovate; outer lip simple; columella 4-plaited.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Living, in two fathoms water, Surveyor's Point; among shell-sand, Holdfast and Aldinga Bays and Salt Creek.

PARTHENIA GRACILIS, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 9.)

Shell elongately turreted, moderately thin, white, regularly longitudinally ribbed, the interstices crossed with very fine hair-like striæ; whorls $7\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, contracted above and below the sutures; sutures strongly impressed; aperture quadrately ovate; outer lip subarcuate, slightly angled above; inner lip with a single sharp tooth about the middle of the columella.

Alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$, diam. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Shell-sand, Glenelg, St. Vincent's Gulf.

CYCLOSTREMA TATEI, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 10.)

Shell widely and deeply umbilicated, orbicular, depressedly turbinate, moderately thin, under the lens very finely transversely striated, shining pearly white; whorls 4, rounded, flattened and slightly excavated next below the suture, with one, or sometimes two, narrow thread-like keels at the upper part, and strongly keeled round the umbilical region; sutures distinct; apex rounded, obtuse; aperture subcircular; lip simple.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{4}$, min. 1, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hab. Shell-sand, Holdfast Bay; found alive in the estuary of the Sturt.

The above is the normal condition of the species; but examples occur which are thinner and have a greater number of keels, sometimes as many as seven or eight. At first I was inclined to regard the many-keeled variety as specifically distinct; but on the examination of a large series by Professor Tate, he assures me that the number of keels varies so greatly that it would be impossible to separate them. The thin hyaline examples with many keels are probably younger shells.

BUCCINULUS INTERMEDIUS, n.sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 11.)

Shell elongately ovate, solid, shining, white, painted with two bands of irregular descending brown flames and spots; spire acuminate, pointed at the apex, the same length as the aperture; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, encircled by numerous grooved and finely punctured striæ, that become obsolete on the centre of the last whorl; sutures strongly impressed; outer lip simple, thin, non-arcuate; columella with a strong bilobed fold near the base, and a smaller projecting plate above it; inner lip with a broad spreading callus.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Aldinga Bay.

This, the only species of *Buccinulus* as yet discovered in South Australia, is allied to *B. affinis*, A. Ad., from New South Wales, from which it differs somewhat in form, and also in the style of coloration.

NACELLA PARVA, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 12.)

Shell depressedly conical, cap-shaped, semipellucid, nearly smooth,

or with very fine concentric lines of growth, pale horn-colour, with a single row of pale blue spots and crescent-shaped opaque markings extending from the apex centrally, more or less along the outer arc of the shell; apex anterior, recurved, submarginal; aperture narrowly ovate, margin simple, entire; interior pearly white, shining.

Diam. maj. 3, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 1 line.

Hab. Holdfast Bay and Aldinga Bays; parasitic on seaweed.

Mysella donaciformis, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 13.)

Shell quadrately cuneate, moderately solid, equivalve, very inequilateral, subventricose, compressed towards the base, white, shining, finely concentrically ridged; dorsal margin slightly arcuate posteriorly, short and abruptly descending anteriorly; ventral margin a little convex; umbones somewhat tumid; beaks distinct, incurved, approximate.

Long. 3, alt. 2, lat. 1 line.

Hab. Holdfast and Aldinga Bays, St. Vincent's Gulf.

In the 'Proceedings' of this Society for 1877, page 176, I gave the diagnosis of the genus *Mysella*, for the reception of a small bivalve from Port Jackson, which I described as *Mysella anomala*. I have subsequently received from Professor Tate one or two examples of the same species from South Australia, together with a second form of the genus, of a more cuneate shape than the type, now described above as *M donaciformis*.

Lepton australis, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 14.)

Shell quadrately orbicular, compressed, equivalve, nearly equilateral, thin, very slightly gaping at the sides, white, very finely concentrically striated; dorsal margin arched, ventral margin nearly straight; beaks small, produced and acute.

Long. 4, alt. 3, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Glenelg, and Port Creek.

Belonging to the typical form of the genus, with the surface of the valves finely striated but not shagreened.

Lucina (Codakia) tatei, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 15.)

Shell quadrately ovate, subventricose, moderately solid, subequilateral, white, concentrically ridged, the ridges closer near the umbones, and more distant towards the base, and crossed on both sides with radiating ribs, that become slightly nodulous at the intersections; dorsal margin deeply excavated in front, nearly straight and rapidly descending behind; ventral margin arcuate, rounded in front, forming an obtuse angle where it joins the dorsal excavation; umbones very acute, incurved and approximate.

Long. 4, alt. 3, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. East side of St. Vincent's Gulf, and Cape Northumberland.

This little species is quite distinct from *L. quadrata*, Angas (P. Z. S. 1877, p. 176), from Port Jackson, although of a somewhat similar form.

NUCULA MICANS, n. sp. (Plate LIV. fig. 16.)

Shell minute, obliquely and triangularly ovate, subventricose, very inequilateral, moderately solid, white, shining, very finely concentrically striated, the striæ occasionally running into each other; dorsal margin somewhat arched posteriorly, short and descending in front; ventral margin moderately arcuate; umbones tumid, smooth, pearly, and approximate.

Long. 1, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Hab. Shell-sand, Salt Creek; Glenelg, St. Vincent's Gulf.

Somewhat allied to *Nucula pusilla*, Ang. (P. Z. S. 1877, p. 177), from Port Jackson, but possessing a different style of sculpture.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE LIV.

Fig. 1. *Semele hanleyi*, p. 859.
2. —— *aphrodite*, p. 859.
3. —— *aspasia*, p. 860.
4. —— *phryne*, p. 860.
5. *Lucina citrina*, p. 860.
6. —— *rosea*, p. 860.
7. *Helix brenchleyi*, p. 861.
8. *Mitra tatei*, p. 861.
9. *Parthenia gracilis*, p. 862.
10. *Cyclostrema tatei*, p. 862.
11. *Buccinulus intermedius*, p. 862.
12. *Nacella parva*, p. 862.
13. *Mysella donaciformis*, p. 863.
14. *Lepton australis*, p. 863.
15. *Lucina* (*Codakia*) *tatei*, p. 863.
16. *Nucula micans*, p. 864.

10. A List of additional Species of Marine Mollusca to be included in the Fauna of the Province of South Australia; with Notes on their Habitats and Local Distribution. By GEORGE FRENCH ANGAS, C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Received September 19, 1878.]

In the year 1865 I published in the 'Proceedings' of this Society a list of all the species of marine Mollusks that had been met with on the shores of the Province of South Australia up to that date, numbering about 231 Gasteropods and 97 Conchifera. Since that period other species have come to light, several of them hitherto only known as inhabiting the New-South-Wales and Tasmanian seaboards; whilst others have proved to be new to science, and have been described by me recently. I am indebted to Professor Ralph Tate and Mr. W. T. Bednall, of Adelaide, for several interesting additions to my list—which includes 54 Gasteropoda, and 21 Conchifera, &c., hitherto unrecorded as occurring in South Australia, thus making a grand total of 403 species.

GASTEROPODA.

1. MUREX ANGASI.

Typhis angasi, Crosse, Journ. de Conch. 1863, p. 86, pl. 1. fig. 2, Port Lincoln (*Bednall*).

2. TRITON (EPIDROMUS) BEDNALLI.

Triton bednalli, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. 1875, p. 6. Guichen Bay (*Bednall*).